and Stewartstown Partly Submerged -Steamboats Swept Away at Wheeling -Particulars of the Break-up at Promiment Points-Extent of Damage, and Estimated Loss.

From the Pittsburg Commercial, 4th inst The thaw of Friday and Saturday has had the effect of swelling all the streams running into the Allegheny, Monongshela, and Ohio rivers, and the rapid rise in those rivers has caused the

breaking up of the ice, doing no little damage at various points. MANSFIELD INUNDATED.

On Friday afternoon, Chartiers creek rose sapidly, and in a short time was full of floating ice. The ice gorged a short distance above Mansfield, which caused the creek to overflow its banks and partly submerge the village. A number of farms in the vicinity were badly damaged by the flood of ice and water that cut enannel through them.

A number of houses were rendered unfit for secupancy for a time, but the water having reeeded, they are all right now.

There was some excitement at the wharves in this city yesterday, but no disaster was experienced by any of the boats in port. During the day, three oil boats, belonging to Fisher

drothers, were swept from their moorings, and loated off down the Allegheny river into the Dhio. About a dozen flatboats passed the city on their way southward, whose owners' names we did not hear.

THE PLOOD ON THE ALLEGHENY. Contrary to the expectations of the river men, he ice on the Allegheny river floated away without doing any material damage. On Saturlay morning the owners of the various steamers ying in port secured a large force of work men and cut the ice from around their boats. This work, owing to the fact that the ice was, in many places, two feet in thickness, consumed onsiderable time, but was completed about

The ice was cut with axes into pieces, and during the evening it floated away. The river remained free until noon yesterday, when it was gain filled from bank to bank with ice and blueb. The steamers had, however, been proected by placing heavy booms before them, and, except the sinking of a few coal and oil ats, no damage ensued. At dusk the ice had loated out, and the river was again tree. It is stated that a heavy gorge exists in the river lome twenty miles above the city, and it is pro-bable that it will be dislored and arrive here o-day. No danger is, however, apprehended to the shipping at this point; but it may result insastrously at ports below.

AT SHARPSBURG.

Pine creek, which emptics into the Allegheny iver a short distance below the borough of charpsburg, has been frozen over for several vecks, and the ice was in many places three eet thick. Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday norning the ice commenced to give way, and loated to the mouth of the creek, where it orged, and drove the water back to the low round of Sharpsburg and Stewartstown, inunating a large portion of those enterprising vilages to the depth of at least two teet. The flood was sudden and unexpected, and the villagers were unprepared for it, and, as a consequence, he damage will be considerable. Yesterday tternoon the residents of the borough were ctively engaged in combating the flood, and earching for their out-houses and fences which and been carried away. The creek has also orged near Murray's mill, four miles above the oreugh, which may have the effect of staying he flood until an opening can be effected. Below will be found despatches from various cints on the Monongahela, Allegheny, and this rivers, detailing the rise in the rivers and he damages arising therefrom.

The Rise in the Monongahelae Davidson's FERRY, February 3-2 P. M .- Ice roke here at 6 o'clock and is rapidly moving

BROWNSVILLE, February 3-8 o'clock P. M. he gorge between Greensboro gave way this fternoon about 4 o'clock, carrying everything efore it. The ice reached Rice's Landing about o'clock, and the huge masses are supposed to ave torn off some of the sheeting of Dam No. 6, nd done some damage to the abutment on the ith ice, and it will require some days, perhaps clear it out.

rownsville, and the river is now full from onk to bank. Have not heard of any damage this neighborhood. Two rafts passed from There are now twenty-eight feet water ere, and rising two feet an hour. It is imposble to learn the amount of damage done at reensboro this evening.

TOWBOAT SUNK AT M'KEESPORT

running full of ice. The towboat Arab, be-nging to William Stone, was sunk to-day in he mouth of Youghtogheny river, by having a cole made in her hull by floating ice. She sunk radually to her hoiler deck, and then capsized. Allegheny River.

PREEFORT, February 3.—Allegheny river fall-ig fast. The Kiskiminetas river is running out ery rapidly. Ice still tight in the Allegheny bove Freeport. Not much damage done as yet

THE RIVER AT OIL CITY. OIL CITY, February 3 .- This morning the river as about thirty inches and rising. The ice arts of the creek it is open. No general break-p is anticipated now. It is snowing now, with ospects of a freeze to-night. No damage done

yet-river now rising slowly. Ohio River.

BARGES CARRIED AWAY AT MARIETTA. MARIETTA, Ohio, February 3.—The Muskin-um ran out last night. All the barges harred here were carried away by the ice. Newort gorge gave way, taking many barges. No

page to steamers at this place.

ISASTERS AT WHEELING-STEAMERS SWEPT OFF WHERLING, February 3.—loe blockade gave yay at 4 P. M. Saturday, from the effect of the haw of the last few days and heavy rain on aturday. The steamers Hillman, Eagle, and lew State, and Booth, Battelle & Co.'s wharf oat were carried off by the gorge. The Eagle as landed three miles below the city, badly amaged. The Hillman and New State passed oundville at 10, but nothing has been heard m them since, and the damage cannot consenently be accurately given. The Hudsoa, lipsy, Leslie Coombs, Webster, and Viola were more secure harbor and escaped without in-The river is very nigh, and fears are entained of another flood.

WELLSVILLE, Ohio, February 3-5:30 P. M. commenced moving about 8 A. M. on Satur ay. No damage reported in this locality, iver high and rising. Ice still running, mall raits, with men on board, have just

SEVERE THUNDER STORMS.

On Saturday night a violent thunder storm passed over this city and vicinity, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and a heavy fall of ain. A similar storm prevailed in New York, saltimore, and other sections of the country. A correspondent of the Richmond Examiner writes from Accomac county, Virginia, on the

"I have seen nowhere an account of la pheno menon which appeared in this county on the edent. On that day, while the ground was hickly covered with snow, and a fierce fall of hall in progress, the whole Eastern Shore was rigited by one of the severest thunder storms

BREAK-UP IN WESTERM RIVERS.

Lansfield, Pa., Inundated - Sharpsburg and Stewartstown Partly Submerged

that has ever been seen in this county. The lightning struck in various quarters, and so great was the consternation of the people at the spectacle that many thought that the end of the world was approaching."

THE JAMES BIVER. The ice upon the river has commenced to break below, and it is now clear as far up as Varina. The steamship Virginia, bound from Philadelphia to this place, reached City Point on Friday, The Appomattox river is clear nearly up to Petersburg.—Richmond Times.

MEXICO.

Arrival of Maximilian at the City of Mexico - A Convention to Take the Place of the Congress Called at Orizaba -Departure of the French - General Anxiety of the Imperialists, Etc.

We have received a copy of L'Ere Nouvelle, Revue de Quinzaine, dated City of Mexico, January 10, from which we glean the following

intelligence:-

The Emperor Maximilian left Puebla on the 3d and arrived at the City of Mexico on the 5th, at noon. In accordance with his express desire, no demonstration was made. Besides, Maximilian did not really enter the capital. He made a detour by which he came to the hacienda of Zeja, a country house situated about half way between the city and the Castle of Chapultepec, where he has taken up his residence. Up to the present his return has not been followed by any change in the situation. The Emperor employs himself in reorganizing his private bureau under the direction of the Rev. Father Fischer, who has been invested with the confidential functions which have been successfully performed heretofore by M. Eloin, the commandant of Soisal, and Captain Pierrop. It

is rumored, within the last two days, but upon what foundation it is impossible to say, that a convention or assembly of notables to take the place of the Congress announced by the manifeste of Orizaba on the 1st of December, will shortly be called together, the Congress at this moment having been found impracticable. The representatives of intervention were received by the Emperor on Sunday and Monday, but nothing has transpired as to the result of these interviews. Of course, the general anxiety only grows, seeing the days pass without the future clearing up, and the preparations for the departure of the French army accelerated from hour to hour. The last column, which remains hour to hour. The last column, which remains in the interior, is expected at the commencement of the coming week, and the general impression is that the capital will be evacuated before the end of the coming month. This prospect has caused a complete exodus of the population, who care little to meet the chances of a cruss of which no one can see either the extent or the issue. Each convoy which comes down towards Vera Cruz leads a little colony of emigrants, which the packet-boats would scarcely suffice to carry away. This week we emigrants, which the packet-boats would scarcely suffice to carry away. This week we have seen enter, with the colony of General Jeanningros, a numerous group of our compatriots, coming from Souora and from Sinaloa. The most of them are in the most precarlous condition, and would not have been able to make the voyage except for the details of Magnetian

devotion of M. Forrest, our Consul at Mazatlan. An official bulletin of the legation of France announced yesterday morning that the means of transportation would be put at the disposition of those of our compatriots desiring to return to the mother country. Many will profit, without doubt, by this offer. The greater part, at the same time, will find it impossible to abandon their affairs, and will be compelled to meet events. Opinions are divided between very lively fears and the hope of an easy transition, if one only knows how to manage it. But will they, and can they? That is a question which is put with the utmost anxiety as time passes, and it becomes much more difficult to resolve since the entree of Ortega on Mexican territory threatens to create a third party and prolong the struggle. People ask, also, what the return of Mr. Campbell to the United States signifies. since it was believed that the American envoy was on the road to report near Mr. Juarez. In short, on whichever side one turns one en-counters a problem without a known solution.

The Minister of War has respondence. lished a note dated January 2, in which About 7 o'clock this evening the ice reached states that, according to the stipulations of the reaties in force with friendly powers, foreign subjects will not be held to conscription. Tulanongo has been evacuated by the Belgian garri-Josquin Martinez, of Pachuca, took pos session of the city at the request of the inhabi tants. During the two days that Guadalajara was given to itself on account of the departure of the Imperial general and his troops, McKeesport, February 3-8 P. M .- The river militia.

suls of Prussia and Spain maintained order, and called upon the population to organize a pro-General Gutierrez, in retiring from Guadalajura, was attacked by the Liberals. and a battle ensued which lasted two hours and half. Gutierrez succeeded in repulsing the Liberals, and arrived at Leon, where he was to remain until further orders. The Orizaba Journal of the 28th ult, announces the resump-

In the midst of such circumstances, it is not

worth while to speak of business and commerce.

Besides these apprehensions, you must remem-

ber that the communications with the interior are entirely closed. There is not even any cor-

BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

tion of work on the Imperial Rathroad.

The Harriet Lane and Pelican, Formerly Rebel Blockade Runners, in Possession of United States Revenue Officers at Havana.

It will be remembered that during the late war the United States revenue cutter Harriet Lane was captured by the Rebels off Galveston. Subsequently, she was turned into a blockade runner, and managed to reach Havana with a cargo of cotton on board. The Pelican, another blockade runner, also loaded with cotton, eluded the vigilance of the United States cruisers and reached the same place. Being closely watched by United States steamers, they vere unable to continue their voyage, the cotton was disposed of to parties in Havana, and at the lose of the war the vessels were made over to the United States Government.

On the 19th of last month Captain Faunce, of the United States revenue service, accompanied by Second Lieutenant Delan, also of the r left this city in the steamer Columbia for Havana, for the purpose of bringing the Harriet Lane and Pelican to this port. service, and the officers of the Merchant Marine,

On reaching Havana they found the floating sectional dock undergoing repairs; and as the vessels will have to be placed on it for repairs before they can be moved, it is probable they will not be ready to leave before about the 10th of next month. The machinery of the two vessels is being repaired under the supervision of Chief Engineer John Robinson, of the Merchant Marine.

The United States revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch, Captain Merriman commanding, from New Orleans, is now lying at Havana, and will act as a convoy to the Harriet Lane and Pelican during their voyage to New York .-

Pauperism in London and Paris.-London pauporism is nearly five times as great as that of Paris. The authority for this statement is M. de Pontes, a late French prefect, who has alaborately examined the social condition of England, and has collected from various official documents the statistics of eleemosynary efforts in the metropolis of England and in that of France. In Paris there is no casual ward, and no need of one.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Washington, February 5 .- The new plan of adjustment, in the shape of amendments to the Constitution, arranged by Governor Orr and other State Executives, was intended to be kept from the people, in order to prevent for awhile, at least, any public discussion of its merits until the prominent members of the several Southern Legislatures could be consulted. For this reason, probably, Governor Orr and his associates in the transaction decined to furnish a copy of the proposition for publication. It appears, however, in the Richmond Enquirer of Monday.

ANDY'S PROPOSED NEW PLAN. Its Features as Reported by "Jenkins"-How the Republican Party is to be

Divided, Etc. From the New York Times (Very Conservative).

Washington, February 4.—As has been frequently intimated in these despatches during the past lew weeks, the signs of a disposition on the part of the Southern people to meet Congress with propositions of a compromise of exacting difficulties, are rapidly increasing. During the past two weeks many prominent Southern men, who may be taken as represen-tative men of their States, have had delly consultations with the President upon this important subject.

Among these gentlemen may be named Gov-ernor Sharkey, of Mississippi, Governor Orr, of South Carolina, Governor Parsons, of Alabama, Governor Marvin, of Florids, and Governor Worth, of North Carolina. The aim of the deliberations of these gentlemen has been to agree upon some measure as a basis of reconstruction which will be adopted by the Southern people, meet the views of the President, and at the same time receive the approval of the majority

in Congress.

The result has been the preparation of the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and also an amendment to the Constitution of the several States. The gentlemen named will at once bring the subject before the Legislatures of the Southern States for their action, and it will also be submitted to the Joint Reconstruction Committee of Congress, The President of the United States fully approves the proposition:—

Whereas, It has been announced by persons in high authority that propositions from the

Southern States having in view the adjustment of our present political troubles would be re-

ceived and considered, etc., etc.; therefore

Resolved, By the Legislature of the State of

—, that the Congress of the United States be
requested to propose to the Legislatures of the
several States the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:—
"Article 14—Section 1. No State under the Constitution has a right of its own will to re-

nounce its place in, or to withdraw from the Union, nor has the Federal Government any right to eject a State from the Union, or to deprive it of its equal suffrage in the Senate, or of representation in the House of Represen-tatives. The Union, under the Constitution, shall be perpetual.

"Section 2. The public debt of the United States, authorized by law, shall ever be held sacred and inviolate, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrec-tion or rebellion against the Government or

authority of the United States. "Section 3. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside; and the izens of each State snall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due pro-cess of law, nor deny to any person within its

jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws,
"Section 4. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, Indians not taxed. But when any State shall on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude, deny the exercise of elective franchise at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives n Congress, Members of the Legislature, and other officers elective by the people, to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, then the entire class of persons so xcluded from the exercise of the elective franchise shall not be counted in the basis of representation."

Whereas, etc. Be it further resolved by the Legislature of --- , that the following article shall be adorted as an amendment, to become a part of the Constitution of the State of 'Article -, Every male citizen who has resided in this State for one year, and in the county in which he offers to vote six months

immediately preceding the day of elec-tion, and can read the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States in the English lan-guage, and write his name, or who may be the owner of \$250 worth of taxable property, shall be entitled to vote at the elections for Governor of the State, members of the Legislature, and all other officers, the election of whom

may be by the people of the State, "Provided, That no person by reason of this article shall be excluded from voting who has heretofore exercised the elective franchise under the Constitution or laws of this State, or who, at the time of the adoption of this amend ment, may be entitled to vote under said Constitution and laws."

PRESENTATION FESTIVALS.

Examination in the Case of the Enterprise of the New York Hospital and Dispensary-Are Gift Enterprises Lotteries !- Decision of Justice Ledwith.

James C. Regan, a clerk in the employ of the New York Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children, was arrested by Sergeant Schoonmaser, of the Fifteenth precinct police, and arraigned before Justice Ledwith on Saturday, as noticed in the Herald of Sunday, charged with selling lottery tickets in violation of the statute.

The case was set down for examination yesterday afternoon, and at 4 o'clock the examination was gone into, Mr. Charles H. Kitchell appearing for the defendant, and Assistant District Attorney Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., for the peo-ple. Sergeant Schoonmaker was the only person examined. He said that he made the arrest because he thought the enterprise was a lottery. that he was led to think so from the statements contained in the printed bills and circulars distributed from the establishment, No. 653 Broadway, and from statements made to him by persons engaged there, that every ticket-holder

would not get a prize.

Counsel for the defense objected to the introduction of any statements made by outside parties as evidence.

The objection was sustained by Justice Led with, who instructed witness to the effect that he could not offer in evidence any statements made by parties other than the defendant; that if the defendant had made such statements to

witness, or had made them in the hearing of witness, it could be admitted. Sergeant Shoonmaker then stated that he did

the concern, and that he had no conversation with him at all.

Justice Ledwith stated that the only point

THE PARTY BY INDICE THE LATE AND LATE AND THE PARTY TO SERVEY TO THE

before him now to decide was, whether the ticket produced in evidence was a lottery ticket, and asked Serveant Schoonmaker under what section of the statute the arrest was made. Mr. Schoonmaker claimed that the arrest was made under the twenty-sixth section of article four, volume two, of the fourth edition Revised Statutes of the State of New York, in which any lottery, or enterprise partaking of the nature of a lottery, under any name whatsoever, is deemed

a misdemeanor.
Assistant District Attorney Bedford stated that he could not regard this enterprise as a lottery in the meaning of the statute, A lottery is where money is won by the chance drawing of numbers, and where there are prizes and blanks. This is a distribution; there is no chance; every ticket drawing a prize of more or less value; it is not a game of chance. Sergeant Schoonmaker claimed that he had

een informed by some parties that there would be blanks.

Counsel for the enterprise claimed that such was not the case, and that every ticket held would draw a prize.

There being no further testimony in the case, Justice Ledwith decided, in accordance with the opinion of Mr. Bedford, that this enterprise could not be recarded as a lottery in the prise could not be regarded as a lottery in the meaning of the statute, and that the complaint must be dismissed. The case was thereupon dismissed, and Mr. Regan discharged.—N, Y.

EUROPE.

THE ROMAN QUESTION. Manifesto of the Roman National Committee.

The Roman National Committee issued the following manifesto in consequence of some individual having exploded bombs in the Piazza Santa Chiara on the eve of the Epiphany, although without provoking any manifestation whatever on the part of the people assembled:-

To the Romans:—On the evening of the 5th of January, some bombs were exploded near St. Eustachio. The good sense of our fellow-citizens will have already properly estimated this fact, contrary to the dignity of the party and of the National Committee, and contrary to our principles and our programme. In addition to this, we have the significant fact of the sudden and almost simultaneous appearance of police, Pontifical soldiers, and particularly of Zouaves, on the scene, and the immediate and tumultuous arrest of many citizens throws tight enough upon the matter to enable us to form a correct opinion respecting it. The affair, in fact, is one of the series of acts by which the nefarious league of the Government with the reactionary party is constantly seeking to provoke us—that series to which belong the intrigues carried on to drive the Pontif from Rome and to appeal to religious to anticism: the numberless searches made, retanaticism; the numberless searches made, re-gardless of all considerations, by which our houses and domestic peace are disturbed; the endless ar-rests which crowd the prisons; and the warlike preparation and alarming rumors by which it is sought to inspire terror in the public mind. The conquest achieved by the noisy activity hitherto displayed by the sacerdotal police is a letter which is proclaimed as belonging to an agent who neither appertains to our ranks nor is a partisan of our programme.

Our enemies are evidently making every effort to weary us under the last of our sore irials— toleration—and desire to surprise and defeat us in detail. We still resist like men who, looking forward direct to their end, disregard the temptations thrown in their way. But a most of the severest reserve towards the foreigners, and above all the execrable corps of Zouaves This body of men represent the most essential expression of religious fanaticism; they are the confederates and most trusty myrmidons of sacerdotal despotism and the last arm of the tyraxt priest. Between the scum of mankind and ourselves there can be nothing in common except a struggle to the death, which will be fought sooner or later. With them we must have nothing in common-neither the root that covers us nor the air we breathe. We do not give advice to our fellow-citizens, since their admi rable intuition will anticipate it. We shall rather praise their noble behavior upon every occasion in keeping aloof from the theatres and every public place where the odious uniform may be seen. We only encourage them to persist in the course absolutely required by our honor. The example of Venetia, who for seventeen years relinquished her favorite amusements for a similar cause, is before our To our ladies especially we appeal, not only that they may make these slight sacrifices the honor of the country, but that they may inculcate them upon those over whom they have some influence. It is time that our lady fellow-citizens also should elevate themselves to patriotic and national sentiments. United by unanimous accord we shall leave to the few vile friends of the foreigner and their own ignoming the contact either at the theatre or other places of public resort with the infamous umform of the papal mercenary. We shall not full to note such and publish their names, in order to consign them to infamy and to the reprobation of a justly irritated patriotism and the opinion of all those who feel that they have dear native country of their own.

THE ROMAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE. Rome, January 7, 1867.

PRUSSIA

The French Claims on Count Bismark. The Augsburg Gazette of a recent date says:-On the 24th of July M. Benedetti, Ambassador of France, made a communication to Count Bismark, of which the following are the main features:-The Netherl and territories having belonged till then to the ex-German Confederation. to be excluded from any new political union with Germany, and Prussia to renounce her right of garrisoning Luxembourg. Retrocession France of the territories of Sarrelouis, of Sarrobruck, and its coal basin, both obtained by Prussia at the second peace of Paris. Cession to France of the Rhenan Bavaria and liesse, the sovereigns of those States to receive compensations in Germany.

Those territorial claims embraced a much larger extent of territory than the one France was compelled to restore to Germany in 1815. In getting possession of the Rhenan Bayaria and the coal district of the Sarre, France would have obtained two fortresses, Landau and Sarrelouis, and also Mayence, the bulwark of Germany, Moreover, once Luxumbourg havin gased to belong to the German Federation, Hol land would have had no longer any interest to pay the expenses of the tortress of the Grand Duchy, which would then have to be garriconed by the French or demolished. The Augsburg Garette adds that it is a mat

ter of public notoriety, that the territorial compensations claimed by France have not been withdrawn, and that the day when France wil deem proper to press them again is perhaps not far distant.

War and Wolves - A considerable invasion of wolves has been noticed for some time past in the forests of Belgium. For many years these animals had not been seen in such numbers in the Ardennes. This emigration is attributed to the late war between Austria and Prussis. The wolves, hunted from the forests of Germany and Bohemia by the movements of the troops and the thunder of the cannon, went to seek in not hear defendant make any remarks about | Belgium erder, peace, and daily food.

THIRD EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE THAW AND ICE-GORGES.

Immense Destruction of Property.

Potomac Bridges Washed Away.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, February 5 .- The late sudden thaw has caused a tremendous freshet on the Potomac. The Long Bridge, and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Bridge, are completely swept away. The river is gorged by ice, and the shipping at Washington is being greatly damaged. All travel south of Washington, by the Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Wilmington Ratiroad, is stopped. The only route through is by the Annamessic line.

[TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Ice in the Potomac-Great Destruction of Property.

Washington, February 5.—The ice in the Potomac is rapidly breaking up. Immense masses are already formed, threatening great destruction of property. Already several sections of the Long Bridge and of the railroad bridge have been swept away, and thousands of persons, both at Georgetown and Washington, were to-day watching the progress and effects of the accumulation of floating ice.

The Long Bridge.

This bridge has been the principal means of passage between Washington and the Virgiuia shore for many years, and several armies passed over it during the war of the Rebellion. It was over this bridge, by way of Maryland avenue, that Booth and Harold escaped from Washington after the assassination of the lamented Lincoln.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

More Stormy Weather - Melancholy Death of a Young Lady-Opening of a New Billiard Temple.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, February 5 .- Another thunder storm occurred here last night, accompanied by rain, but no damage has yet occurred from

Miss Annie McCabe, an accomplished young lady of this city, who was soon to be married to a prominent Philadelphian, was killed] on Friday last, by being thrown from her horse against a tree, at her home, at West River. A grand billiard levee, at the opening of

Ford's new building-the Maryland Billiard Temple, took place last night. Cavanaugh, Foster, Plunkett, and other celebrities played. Meeting of the Boston Board of Trade.

Boston, February 5 .- At a meeting of the government of the Board of Trade yesterday, a resolution was adopted deprecating any radical change in the present currency and banking A report from the majority of the Transporta-

tion committee, endorsing Hon. Josiah Quincy's proposition for the State to purchase the Boston and Worcester and Western Railroads, failed to receive the concurrence of the government of the Board of Trade, the report of the minority of the Committee being adopted as a substitute therefor. The subject will be taken up at the next meeting of the Board, on a motion for reconsideration.

Boston, February 5.—At an early hour this morning the works of the Cary Oil Company, in Chelsea, together with the adjacent buildings and a large stock of oil, was destroyed by tire About six thousand gallons of naphtha was destroyed; the total loss estimated at \$50,000.

Boston, February 5.—The police of Boston arrested during the last week three hundred and fifty-five persons for various offenses. Markets by Telegraph.

Arrests in Boston.

New York, February 5.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island. 99½; Reading, 105½; Canton Company, 45½; Eric, 60½; Cleveland and Toledo, 120; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 90; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 18½; New York Central, 102½; Illinois Central, 115; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 93; Hudson River, 20½; Five-twenties, of 1862, 108½; do, 1863, 106½; do, 1864, 106½; do, 1865, 104½; Ten-forties, 100½; Seven-thirties, Sterling Exchange 8½; at sight, 3½; Gold. 105/4; Sterling Exchange, 8/2; at sight, 9/4; Gold, 138/4.

OBITUARY.

Colonel W. W. Jones.

The death of Colonel William W. Jones, one of the pioneers of the Genesee, is announced in the Rochester papers. The deceased was born at Geneva, on the 18th of December, 1786, and was consequently in the eighty-first year of his age at the time of his death. While yet an infant of a few months old his parents removed to the Genesee valley, where he was brought up and where he always resided. In his early youth Colonel Jones mixed among the Indians to a considerable degree, he having been familiarly acquainted with Red Jacket, Corn-planter, Little Beard, and other chiefs whose names have become a part of the history of New York.

The deceased was another of the ploneers of the Genesee, and died on the 2d instant, at his residence in Brighton, near Rochester, at the residence in Brighton, near Rochester, at the advanced age of ninety years. Mr. Culver was born at East Windsor, Conn., and removed to Genesee at the age of nineteen years. For several years after he made no permanent settlement in the State; but in the year 1800 he purchased the farm on which he died, and thenseforward was a resident of New York. His death will be generally regretted, as he was one of the oldest as well as most respected citizens of this county. Although not a politician, he served in the Legislaure, and held the position of Supervisor several times. Colonel Jose Ignacio Serrano.

D Ere Nouvelle, of Mexico city, aunounces the recent death of Colonel Jose Ignacio Serrano, a retired officer of the Mexican army, at the age of sixty-two years. The deceased held a high position in Mexico, and represented that republic in several foreign courts, and particularly that of Rome. On his return to his ticularly that of Rome. On his reture to his native country Colonel Serrano retired from public life, and devoted himself to instruction, which pursuit he followed to the time of his

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, 1 Tuesday, February 5, 1967.

Tuesday, February 5, 1867.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were higher, owing to the rapid advance in gold. Government bonds were in fair demand at an advance. 6s of 1881; sold at 108, a slight advance; 10 40s at 100), an advance \(\frac{1}{2}\) and 7:30s 104\(\frac{1}{2}\), no change. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 100, no change. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 52\(\frac{1}{2}\)653\(\frac{1}{2}\)closing at 55, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56\(\frac{1}{2}\), no change; Catawissa preferred at 31\(\text{ca}\) 31\(\frac{1}{2}\), no change; Catawissa preferred at 31\(\text{ca}\) 31\(\frac{1}{2}\), no change; and Camden and Amboy at 131, an advance of 1c. 33\(\frac{1}{2}\) was bid for Little Schuylkill; 61\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Norriston; 56 for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 62\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 31 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 19\(\frac{1}{2}\) was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 31 for Spruce and Pine; 52\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Chesnut and Walnut; 14\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Hestonville; and 28\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held. 135\(\frac{1}{2}\) was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 33\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 66 for City; 41 for Consolidation; and 58 for Common wealth.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 54\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Lehigh Navigation; 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Susquehanna Canai; and 54 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 137\(\frac{1}{2}\); 11 A. M., 138\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 138\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 for Susquehanna Canai; and 54 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 137\(\frac{1}{2}\); 11 A. M., 138\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 138\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 138\(\frac{1}{2}\); 13 A. M., 136\(\frac{1}{2}\); 13 A. M., 137\(\ The Stock Market was moderately active this

Total receipts in 1866...... Total expenditure in 1866.....

Balance January 1, 1867..... Personal property on hand January 1, 1867, valued at

A new feeder has been constructed, and all the locks deepened on the Western Division. Also a feeder to the summit level, which is 14,300 feet in length by 30 inches diameter, composed of brick laid in hydraulic cement below the reach of frost. Three accumulating reservoirs, covering 104 acres, and having storage capacity for forty-four millions of cubic feet, have been constructed, and are already filled in readlness for use. These reservoirs are for the supply of Summittlevel, and it is believed. for the supply of Summit level, and it is believed will afford ample quantity to maintain a conti-nuous depth of 4 6 12 feet throughout the whole season, allowing for double the tounage ever

previously moved. The following officers were elected:-

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President, Isaac J, Wistar; Managers, William R. White, Thomas Williamson, James B. McFarland, Daniel Haddock, Jr., Charles P. Bayard, Joshua Spering, James Young (of Middletown), Gustavus S. Benson, John N. Hutchinson, William P. Cresson, William H. Gatzmer, William C. Longstreth; Treasurer and Secretary, Oscar Thompson.

—The New York Tribune this morning says:

"Money continues to increase in ease, and all good houses are fully supplied at 6@7 per cent., with transactions at lower rates on Gov-

cent., with transactions at lower rates on Gov-

"Foreign exchange is unsettled. Bills at 60 "Foreign exchange is unsettled. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 107\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\text{mlo8}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\) for bankers'; do. at short sight, 109\(\text{mlo9}\)\(\text{108}\)\(\text{if or bankers'}; do. at short sight, 109\(\text{mlo9}\)\(\text{109}\)\(\text{184}\)\(\text{if oo at short sight, 5-18\(\text{mlo9}\)\(\text{mlo5}\)\(\text{184}\)\(\text{if oo at short sight, 5-18\(\text{mlo9}\)\(\text{mlo5}\)\(\text{184}\)\(\text{if at mlourg, 36\(\text{mlo9}\)\(\text{38}\)\(\text{if at mlorg, 12\(\text{mlo9}\)\(\text{mlo9}\)\(\text{1641}\)\(\text{if rankfort, 41\(\text{mlo41}\)\(\text{if rankfort, 41\(\text{mlo41}\)\(\text{if rankfort, 41\(\text{mlo41}\)\(\text{if rankfort, 12\(\text{mlo9}\)\(\text{mlo61}\)\(\text{if reights are dull and heavy; the engagements to Liverpool are 900 bales cotton at 5-16\(\text{mlo91}\)\(\text{id, and per steamer, 700 bales cotton at 3-16\(\text{mlo91}\)\(\text{id, To Bremen, per steamer, 500 bales cotton}\)

at 11d. A barque was chartered from here to Bath, and thence to Waterford, Ireland, with

cosn at 9/d. per bushel. -The import trade of California during the past year was \$14,000,000; export trade, \$17,250, 000, exclusive of treasure, which amounted to \$45,250,000. This does not include \$9,500,000 shipped by the United States Treasury on account of the Government. Wheat exported past year, 606,000 bushels, valued at \$968,000. The total amount of California productions exported during the year was valued at \$11,800,000. wool manufactured there during the past year was 3,000,000 pounds.

-Sixteen of the largest rallroads in the West earned, for the twelve months ending on the 31st of December last, \$74,077,621, against \$76,339,135 in twelve months of 1865, showing decrease of \$2,270,514.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 137½ (@138; Silver ½s and ½s, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17; do., July, 1864, 164; do., August, 1864, 16; do., October, 1864, 15; do., December, 1864, 14; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., December, 1864, 101; do. August, 1865, 104; do., September, 1865, 104; do., October, 1865, 10.

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 108@1084; U. S. 5-208, coupon, 108@1084; do., 1864, 1064@1064; do., 1865 @1068; do., new, 1865, 1042@105; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 992@993; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1062@1051; do., 2d series, 1062@1051; 3d series, 105 @105 ; Compounds, December, 1864,

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, February 5.-The lethargic condition of the Flour Market noted for some time past still continues, and prices, although quotably the same, are unmistakably weak. There was no demand except from home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at \$11@12.50; including Penuasylvania and Onlo do, do, at \$1175@ 1375; fancy at \$14.50@16.50; extras at \$9@10.50; and superfine at \$8@875. Rye Fiour is selling and superfine at \$8@875. Rye Flour is selling at \$7.25 \(\times\) barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. There was considerable inquiry for good and prime Wheat at full prices, but other descriptions were not much inquiredafter. Small sales of Pennsylvania red at \$2.75@3.10; Southern do at \$3.10@3.20; and white at \$3.20@3.40. Rys ranges from \$1.35 to \$1.38. Corn is in moderate request at yesterday's figures; sales of 6000 bush. new yellow at 95c, for Pennsylvania. Oats are quiet but steady at 57@58c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky—There is a good inquiry for the "Contraband" article, which sells at \$1.40@1.75 \(\text{\$1.50}\) gallon.

Express Robbers Sentenced.—The six men who attacked and robbed the wagon of the Hope Express, between Kingston and Wilkesbarre, on the 9th of January last, of \$16,000, were tried at Wilkesbarre on Saturday last, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of five years each.
The money was all recovered.